

THE DAILY NEWS.

BIRDAN, DAWSON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE No. 149 EAST BAY.

TERMS.—Daily News, one year, \$5 00
 Daily News, six months, 3 00
 Daily News, three months, 2 00
 Tri-Weekly News, one year, 3 00
 Tri-Weekly News, six months, 2 00
 Payment invariably in advance. No paper sent unless the cash accompanies the order, or for a longer time than paid for.

THE DAILY NEWS will be served to subscribers in the city at 15 cents per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—First insertion, 15 cents a line; subsequent insertions, 10 cents a line. Business notices, 20 cents a line. Marriages and Funeral notices, One Dollar each.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Cotton closed dull in Liverpool. Uplands 11½d, Orleans 11½d; sales 7000 bales.
 —In New York cotton closed rather heavy at 28½ for middlings; sales 15000 bales.

—Gold closed weak at 87½.
 —According to German statistics more than 200,000 emigrants left Europe in 1868 to find homes in America.

—The Catholics of Germany sent upwards of \$500,000 to the Pope to commemorate his jubilee, and the address bears \$25,000 signatures.

—A Western farmer advertises a fugacious wife, who, he says, "has left him just as his summer work is beginning, notwithstanding no has had the expense of wintering her."

—An Iowa man telegraphed to a sheriff in Illinois directing the arrest of a man who was coming with his wife. He added: "He owes me one hundred dollars. If he pays, let him go."

—As an incentive to the inventive genius of the country, a New York paper offers to subscribe \$25,000 toward raising a fund of \$500,000 to be awarded as a prize to the man who shall invent a perfect type-setting machine which will rapidly and cheaply do the entire composition of a printing office.

—The Highland costumes for children are going out of fashion in London. Of late there has been a run upon naval costumes, and it is not an unusual thing to meet a five-year-old boatman in the park, whistle and all complete, accompanied by a nurse, who draws a perambulator, into which the hardy sailor is put when he wants to sleep.

—The late Charles O. Rogers, of the Boston Journal, left a very large estate, near a million and a quarter, but much of it the result of fortunate real estate investments. The Journal is estimated as worth half a million, of which his own eight-tenths, the other two-tenths belonging to William A. Clapp and S. N. Stockwell, the working editors and managers.

—It is rumored that the President had determined upon the nomination of suitable colored men to responsible positions in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other Northern cities, in order to effect the appointment of negroes in the South, prevent the appearance of harsh and invidious treatment of Southern whites, and, also, as a proper concession to and encouragement of intelligent Northern colored men.

—The Cabinet in Washington deny the authenticity of the information transmitted by Admiral Hoff, indicating the suppression of the rebellion. They claim to have authentic intelligence of the extension of the war, and that the leaders are taking a position where they can successfully resist the Spaniards. A defensive war is said to have been resolved upon, at least until after the formation of a regular Provisional Government, when evidence will be afforded General Grant that will warrant the recognition of the independence of the island, or the concession of belligerent rights.

—Indiana has got ashamed or tired of manufacturing divorces for the rest of the country, and has changed her law on that subject. It is required that persons filing applications for divorce shall have been bona fide residents of the State for one year preceding the filing of the application, and for ninety days bona fide residents of the county. The law also makes it a felony for any person to make false representation in procuring a divorce, proscribes confinement in the penitentiary as a penalty, and applies the operation of the act to any attorney who shall lend his assistance in procuring a divorce through fraudulent means.

—A Paris letter gives these hints to the ladies: "The redingote, made of light, striped silk, such for instance as mauve and green, is worn over a plain mauve silk or plain green silk. The underskirt is always flounced, and the redingote is rounded in front, bunched up at the sides, and in the centre of the back; it is flounced round; the sleeves have a large revers of the striped material, lined with satin of the shade of the underskirt. The basques of these Trains, Versailles or Marie redingotes are looped often in four places, and terrifically reached. One of these robes, with a Mary, does away with fifty-seven yards of silk, if the style is the newest style of frill, flounce, ruche and bouillon."

—Regulations are being prepared by Solicitor Smith, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, fixing the kind and amount of proof required from railroad companies, corporations and individuals who have been taxed as non-resident aliens under a provision of the Internal Revenue act, which was repealed March 30, 1869, and who now apply to have the amount of tax which was withheld while the act remained in force, refunded. The nature of the proof required will be the affidavit of the claimant, attested by an additional affidavit from some other responsible party and the certificate of the Consular Agent nearest the port to which the claimant belongs that he is a non-resident alien.

—Information has been received from Hayti to the effect that the government and people of that island are highly indignant at the appointment of a negro to represent the government of the United States at that court. It appears that the aristocratic negroes of Hayti look down with contempt upon their black brethren in this country, and regard the action of our government in appointing a negro minister as, to say the least, a slighting of them, if not an insult. The feeling in Hayti on this subject seems to be based upon the idea that a negro was given the place because a white man could not be found who would take it. All the other nations, they say, had white men accredited to their courts, with the exception of Hayti and Liberia, both negro governments, and nobody but negroes would take these places.

—An officer who left Fort Harker, Kansas, ten days ago, reports great uneasiness among the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and some of the Comanche bands. These tribes were the objective points of General Sheridan's campaign into the Indian country last winter. The losses which they sustained in warriors and stock seemed to make an impression at the time, and every reason was presented to lead to the belief that the tribes would be willing in the future to remain quietly upon their reservations. The approach of summer, however, seems to arouse their warlike spirit,

and again the plains and frontier settlements are threatened with a summer of devastation and bloodshed. The chiefs of the tribes declare that their goods are withheld from them, and it is a misfortune that the government have not been satisfied. Most of these Indians are in the vicinity of Medicine Bluff Creek, and received their annuities there in February last. Those that have not come in have no right to expect anything. The complaints are considered nothing more than the fore-runners of another outbreak as soon as the grass is sufficiently advanced and the ponies have recuperated in strength and flesh.

—Not only the lovers of manly sports, but the whole British public will be glad to learn that an Anglo-American boat race has been arranged, and that it will take place in August next, upon the Thames, at Putney. The London News says: "The challenge has come from the other side of the ocean, and has been cordially accepted on this side. We shall all appreciate and admire the courage of our American brethren. They have sent their challenge to the victorious Oxford University Club, and are themselves coming across the ocean to meet the Oxonians on the very scene of their successive triumphs. It is easy to predict for them an enthusiastic reception. The interest of the British public in such competitions has given the Oxford and Cambridge races almost national importance. The interest of two nations in that of August next will give it international importance. The Americans will not find that in rowing on an English river they necessarily have the feeling of the crowd against them. They will not be reminded that they are among strangers. The multitude will feel that they have deserved success, even if they fail to attain it, and if they win, no Englishman will grudge them the laurels they have come so far to pluck."

CHARLESTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1869.

The Mayor of Cork.

Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are doubtless irritated by the conduct of the Mayor of Cork in abusing England and threatening sympathy with Fenianism, at the moment when the attempt is making to remove one of the greatest evils under which Ireland suffers. It is, however, more than likely that the introduction of a bill to remove the offender from the bench of magistrates will do the Liberal party, as a whole, more harm than good.

The speeches of the Mayor will serve to point a moral in the discussion of the bill to disestablish the Irish Church. Conservative members of the Upper and Lower House, who believe that any interference with the church, at least, is sacrilege, will also take the ground that the man who is guilty of wrong doing should be tried and condemned by the courts, not punished by an act of Parliament. Their leader, Mr. Disraeli, has already announced his opposition to the bill proposed, and it is to be made the occasion of showing the necessity of interfering with civil rights and the constitutional privilege of the clergy.

These Southern states know the facility with which a legislative body will gather all power into its own hands if the first encroachment is allowed to pass unchallenged. The authority of the English Parliament is practically unlimited. It is restricted and confined by no written constitution, and yet the ministers would do well to be chary of interfering by special legislation with the possessions and liberties of an individual whose only crime seems to have been wild and intemperate speaking.

If the bill is pressed it will probably pass; for there will be no desire to break up the party in power upon what is, in appearance, a minor question. Many will vote for the bill as an admission that Ireland is not pacified, and there will arise the feeling that all that is doing is of no avail, and that, notwithstanding the Disestablishment bill and a probable rearrangement of the tenant-right system, the Irish still cheer the violent declamation of a Fenian Mayor, while they have nothing but the cold shoulder for England and the English ministry.

It would have been better to allow the Mayor of Cork to talk himself out. Political effervescence rarely lasts for long. Men tire even of patriotic eloquence, and before long the Mayor would either have subsided into a peaceful state, or have committed some open act of treason which would have enabled the government to prosecute him with reasonable hope of success. As it is, he is threatened with political martyrdom. The penalty will give him the force which is wanting now, and he will stand before his countrymen as one who, for exercising the right of free speech, has been degraded and humiliated by "the base and perfidious Saxon." This will make him a power in the country—a power which will not be exerted in fostering kindly feeling or allaying indignation.

All this is the more to be regretted because of the great doubt whether the most that the Gladstone Cabinet propose to do in the way of reform will calm the Irish heart and allay the thirst for complete independence. The dream of the Irish is, an Irish ruler governing Ireland under Irish laws. They complain that England now reaps all the advantages of the Union, that their spirit of improvement is chilled and numbed, and that agricultural progress is impossible while the land is owned by absentees and managed by middle-men. They believe that if they were an independent people their commerce would revive, manufactures would spring up, and periodical famines would no longer decimate their people. This is the Irish political creed, and it is only fanned to intensity by the endeavor to punish by an act of Parliament a man whom the law, as it stands, cannot touch. No concession short of independence will, in our opinion, pacify Ireland. Liberal reforms may bring about quiet for a time; but they will not produce a lasting tranquillity. Therefore it is most unfortunate that at this time an affair should have occurred, which, at the least, may seriously retard even that temporary pacification which is so much desired. England will not willingly give up the Emerald Isle. Every effort will be made to satisfy the Irish; but as small things often produce great results so may the turbulence of the Mayor of Cork cause England more anxiety and Ireland more fervent excitement than would have been brought about by continuing the Irish Church Establishment in the old form for ten years to come.

Trades Unions in France.

A little volume which has lately appeared in Paris, entitled "Les Associations Ouvrières en Angleterre," or Trades Unions in England, is said to be selling like wild fire. Though only issued since the middle of March last, it is now in its second edition and bids fair soon to exhaust that and require a third. Now, as to the book itself, the critics agree that there is no very great novelty in the matter and something less in the style, and it is therefore a question why this popularity. The answer is a remarkable sign of the times. The author of "Les Associations Ouvrières en Angleterre," is the Comte de Paris, claimant by the younger, or Orleans branch of the Bourbons, to the French throne, and his aim is to cut loose from the middle classes and swing over to the support of the working men of France. The Comte de Paris puts the imperial nobility and the monarchical middle class behind him, and makes a high bid for popularity as a man of the people. Hence the furor over the little book, and the counter bid of the Emperor in abolishing the law of *liberté*. On all sides it seems to be agreed that when death dethrones Napoleon there will be many an aspirant for the chief place in the land. The Republicans will have a word to say. The Imperialists will not give up the young Napoleon without a struggle. And the Bourbons will go farther than either, if there is any significance in the remarkable spectacle of one of that haughty race talking familiarly of the oppressions of capital, the justice of strikes, the rights of the workman. There is at least one Bourbon who forgets and learns!

The Courier is in error in saying that "when Mr. Clark assumed his seat as Mayor of the city, stock was selling at 37 cents," and that "within two days afterwards it fell to 35." Mr. Clark took his seat as Mayor on July 9, 1868, on which day city stock was quoted at 46 to 47. One week later the same stock was quoted at 46 to 47. We only make this correction because it had already been stated by The News that the price of city stock, when Mayor Clark was inaugurated, was 46 to 48.

The last spike in the Pacific Railroad was driven at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Wanted.
 WANTED, A WHITE, MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, to take care of two children. Also, a COLORED WOMAN to cook, wash and do general housework. Apply with references, to 10 DRAKE STREET, or at THIS OFFICE.

Wanted.
 WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS WHITE BARBER, to go to Columbia. Good wages offered. Inquire at C. ROBERT, No. 22 Broad-street.

Wanted—Agents.
 WANTED—AGENTS—\$75 TO \$200 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female to introduce and sell the "LITTLE BOOK OF THE FUTURE." Apply to J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 10 N. 3rd St., New York.

Wanted—Agents.
 WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price \$25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 yards of material. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

Wanted.
 WANTED, SUBSCRIBERS FOR ALL PAPERS, at publisher's. CHARLES C. RIGTER, No. 161 King-street.

Wanted.
 WANTED, FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING LING SALKER, in both East and West, on a liberal per cent. and steady employment. Address, with stamp, B. F. HOWE, No. 639 Arch-street, Philadelphia, Pa. 5mo

Wanted.
 WANTED, AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER'S HORSE BOOK, in both East and West, by Robert Stewart, V. S. of Mass. The work covers the whole ground of the breeding, raising, and the treatment of horses and mules, both in sickness and health. It has won its way to popular favor, and to-day the most popular and best-selling Horse Book out. Address C. V. FENNER, Cincinnati, O. 6mo

Wanted.
 WANTED, EVERYBODY TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY. CHARLES C. RIGTER, at publisher's. New Books contain all of the latest publications. April 21. No. 161 King-street.

To Rent.
 TO RENT, A VERY CONVENIENT HOUSE, in Vanderhorst street, with four square rooms and two attics. A good cellar and gas throughout the house and kitchen. Will be rented low to a careful tenant. Apply to FOSTYNER, McCOMBS & CO., No. 406 and 408, East-bay street, corner Burns' Lane. May 11

To Rent.
 TO RENT, FOUR UPRIGHT ROOMS, with Dressing Room and Pantry. Apply at No. 25 LEGARE-STREET. May 10

For Sale.
 FOR SALE, SODA WATER APPARATUS, complete. Apply at No. 149 MEETING-STREET. 25mo

Private Sale.
 A PRIVATE SALE, THAT FINE STAND with fixtures for a Grocery, corner Calhoun and East Bay streets, No. 35. Apply On this date. January 31

Steam Engines for Sale Cheap.
 If applied for tomorrow, the following will be sold at a low price: (1) One 12-horse Portable Engine. (2) One 4-horse Portable Engine. (3) One 8-horse-power Engine, in good condition. Northeast corner Meeting and Cumberland-streets. January 10

For Sale, Old Newspapers.
 ANY quantity. Price 75 cents per hundred. The cheapest wrapping paper can be used. Apply at the office of THE NEWS. March 1

Removal.
 I HEREBY INFORM MY friends and the public that I have removed to No. 249 KING-STREET, nearly opposite to Mr. C. Kerison's Dry Goods Establishment. CHAS. E. KERISON, Jr. (Har-war.) May 8

Hotels.
 ST. CLOUD HOTEL.
 THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, LOCATED corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, possesses advantages over all other hotels for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class family boarding house—the rooms being large and airy, heated by steam, with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequalled table. One of Wood's Patent Elevators is also among the modern improvements, and at the service of guests at all hours.

Meetings.
 CAROLINA CHAPTER No. 1, U. S. A. M. A REGULAR CONVOCACTION OF THIS CHAPTER will be held on THURSDAY, May 11th, at Eight o'clock. Members will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order M. E. E. F. JOSEPH H. OPPENHEIM, Secretary. May 11

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THIS LODGE will be held on THURSDAY, May 11th, at Eight o'clock. Punctual attendance of the members is earnestly requested. J. L. LUNFORD, Secretary. May 11

THE MEMBERS ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND the Regular Monthly Meeting of THIS EVENING, at Masonic Hall, at Eight o'clock P. M. Members will please be punctual to their attendance. May 11 W. BAKER, Secretary.

CHARLESTON RIFLEMAN SOCIETY.
 A TEND THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING, at your Hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 11th, at Eight o'clock. Article XII will be enforced. F. EUGENE DUBBEC, Secretary and Treasurer C. R. S. May 11

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO MEET AT Market Wharf, in full uniform (not excepted). This is to take the steamer for Mount Pleasant. By order. SLO. MCLEAN, Secretary. May 11

SOUTH CAROLINA FRIENDLY SOCIETY.
 A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THIS SOCIETY will be held THIS EVENING, at Eight o'clock, at Lindstedt's Hall, corner King and algon streets. Members are requested to be punctual to attendance. By order of the Committee. H. HENCKEN, Recording Secretary. May 11

SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION OF CHARLESTON DISTRICT.
 THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION will be held on THURSDAY, May 11th, at Eight o'clock, at the Free Reading Room, No. 3 Broad-street. Full attendance is desired. JAMES ARMSTRONG, Sec'y. May 11

INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHARLESTON.
 A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their usual place of business, at 12 o'clock P. M. A general and personal attendance is requested, as business of importance will be submitted. JOHN H. HONOUR, President. May 11

STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
 A MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION WILL be held at Charleston on THURSDAY, 30th May, with the view to reorganization. A district and county are requested to send delegates, and all members of the profession in the state are invited to attend. delegates for one day. JOHN DOUGLASS, M. D., Vice-President. C. C. McDILL, M. D., Secretary. May 11

Tailoring, Etc.
 NEW FASHIONS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER. MENKE & MULLER. MERCHANT TAILORS, 120 DEALERS IN Ready-Made Clothing, SUITABLE FOR MEN, WOMEN AND BOYS. 120 N. 3rd St., Charleston, S. C.

Insurance.
 YOU OUGHT TO INSURE IN THE CHARLESTON BRANCH LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS: 1st. Because it is a home institution managed and controlled by your own citizens. 2d. Because it is the only monied institution of the kind that loans its funds in the States from which they are derived. 3d. Because it is purely mutual; all policy holders share in its profits or earnings. Its large and increasing assets belong exclusively to the policy holders. 4th. Because its rates are lower than those of most other companies. And its dividends will be larger. 5th. Because it invests its funds at rates of interest averaging ten per cent., while Eastern companies' rates average less than seven per cent. This makes the dividends of the Association larger and the rates of premium smaller. One hundred dollars improved at six per cent. for fifty years will amount to \$1,849 01. The same amount invested at ten per cent. will produce \$1,796 00. Difference in favor of the ten per cent. interest. 6th. Because you ought to insure in a successful institution, and the Life Association of America is acknowledged by its enemies as well as its friends to be by far the most successful life insurance institution of the age in the United States. NET ASSETS OF THIS DEPARTMENT INVESTED IN THIS COMMUNITY. \$100,000 deposited in the Insurance Department of the State of Missouri (according to law for the protection of policy holders). 7th. Because it is a purely mutual institution, and its dividends will be larger. 8th. Because it invests its funds at rates of interest averaging ten per cent., while Eastern companies' rates average less than seven per cent. This makes the dividends of the Association larger and the rates of premium smaller. One hundred dollars improved at six per cent. for fifty years will amount to \$1,849 01. The same amount invested at ten per cent. will produce \$1,796 00. 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